



HON. JOHN J. BRADLEY

United States marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, who will sleep with both eyes open all the time until he captures every disloyal rascal who is secretly plotting against the government in this neck of the woods.

EQUALITY IN ALL THINGS.

By Thor J. Benson.

(Formerly an assistant city prosecuting attorney, assigned to the near South Side District Police Court.)

Julius F. Taylor, editor of The Broad Ax:—

In these troublous times it is well to hark back to original principles and urge that the people live up to them, so as to avoid political breakers in the coming days, after the world shall have laid aside its brutal and forcible contentions on the battlefield, and taken its issues back into the more peaceful forums.

It is our boast individually and as a community that we, in the words of the declaration of independence, this the august chart of human rights, that "we hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." But, are we really accepting these self-evident truths as our guide to our conduct? If we are honest with ourselves and candid, we must say that we are far from it.

For this reason I think it would be justifiable, notwithstanding the fact that we have countless organizations in the interest of some part of the movement for greater democracy in political, industrial and social discussions and positive reforms, to form another organization to take such an appellation as "The Political, Industrial and Social Equality League of the South Side of Chicago" in order to propagate sentiment that would induce our representatives in public affairs to come nearer to the spirit of equality among the citizens of the different races and religious persuasions living within the territory mentioned in the name. As far as the form of name is concerned, that is not of the essential part, but the idea sought to convey is that we must treat every citizen as equal, be he a person of means or one without means, so that the latter as well as the former may have an opportunity to present any reason he may have to the electorate, why he thinks he could well serve the community in certain elective or appointive position. And while the franchise has lately been extended to a very considerable additional number of people to some extent, and full franchise will likely soon be extended to this large number, at the same time the movement might well go further and extend the franchise to all persons above the age of secondary school graduation, eighteen years. Why, our laws permit a girl at that age to control her own property and compels boys, if needed, to serve in the militia, and then why should we withhold the franchise from them for three years? Then again to encourage motherhood, it would seem well that a mother having charge of her minor children, either exclusively or in co-operation with her husband, should have the right in addition to casting her own vote, one vote each for her minor children. This would bring the franchise to every member of the community, and would be a pure democracy.

Then also the necessary information should be furnished to each individual at the public expense, enabling him or her to act intelligently on any question presented for decision at the polls, and all solicitations for votes by private parties or committees should be absolutely prohibited on registration and election day.

Next the question of industrial equality. The measure of compensation that a person should receive for any useful and necessary work, if employed by the public or by individual persons or associations of persons, should be measured by the time actually put into the useful and well-directed effort, and not by an arbitrary rule making difference in productive capacity. Inasmuch as all work of any considerable importance is dependent for its successful accomplishment upon joint efforts of all those engaged on the work, the compensation received by each for the actual time put in on the work should be the same. The difference in the working conditions of different classes of workers, as for instance in the construction of a building, in that of the head architect and the trench digger, should be sufficient incentive for the former to qualify himself for the more intricate duties of his calling, and not the additional material gains. And why should any class of citizens on account of race, be barred from any kind of useful and necessary employment?

Isn't this prejudice one of the most potent reasons for the gross economic inequalities today? Take for instance the traction question that we had up ten years ago. The fact that in case the city owned and operated the street car system would require the city authorities to employ carmen without regard to the race question, under the civil service law, was a potent factor in defeating the public ownership and operation proposition, leaving the industry in the hands of private profit interests, at liberty to discriminate to their hearts' content in the way of securing operatives.

Then again we have the absurd spectacle of a number of unfortunates receiving the bounties of charity from the generous citizenship of Chicago in the tuberculosis hospital, making a joint threat that in case the civil service law were upheld and the man on top of the eligible list for medical attendant appointed, who happened to be a colored man, they would refuse to be attended, and as a result the appointive official of the institution considered it policy to refuse to be guided by the provisions of the law. Shall we stand for this much longer?

And lastly the social equality question. This is of less importance, but is also extremely annoying. How can we love our neighbors as ourselves and deny them social rights? Now the stereotyped argument by the believers in social inequality and ostracism on account of racial differences, is generally the propounding of this question "How would you like to have your son or daughter marry into the family of another and dark-skinned race?"

This is a decidedly unfair manner of arguing the question as no one is required to form intimate social relations with people in order to honestly believe in equality and freedom to form social or family relations.

But, even if this question is being insisted upon being met, then it is only necessary to quote the holy scriptures, the authenticity of which is quite generally admitted by most of those denying social racial equality, and we leave them to "fight the question out with the Bible."

Notice what one of the greatest characters presented in the annals of the book of books, did along these lines, one of the only two, that according to the evangelists, appeared again upon this earth at the transfiguration of Christ on Mt. Tabor. To quote from the twelfth chapter of Numbers: "And Miriam and Aaron spake against Moses on account of the Ethiopian woman whom he had married: for he had married an Ethiopian woman. And they said, Hath the Lord spoken only by Moses? Hath he not spoken also by us? And the Lord heard it. Now the man Moses was very meek, above all the men that were upon the face of the earth. And the Lord spake suddenly unto Moses, and unto Aaron, and unto Miriam, Come out ye three unto the tabernacle of the congregation. And they three came out. And the Lord came down in the pillar of the cloud, and stood in the door of the tabernacle, and called Aaron and Miriam: and they both came forth. And he said, Hear now my words: If there be a prophet among you, I the Lord will make myself known to him in a vision and will speak unto him in a dream. My servant Moses is not so, who is faithful in all mine house. With him will I speak mouth to mouth, even apparently and not in dark speeches and the similitude of the Lord shall he behold: Wherefore then were ye not afraid to speak against my servant Moses? And the anger of the Lord was kindled against them and he departed."

Now, then, if one believe in the holy scripture, the old as well as the new testament, and Christ himself more than once referred approvingly of Moses and the prophets, Moses and Elijah being the two mentioned as his associates during his transfiguration, this antipathy toward the social equality of the African should have been settled then and there for all times, and I do not see how a Christian can take a different position, for surely an Ethiopian is also an African of the darkest hue.

NATIONAL NEWS NOTES.

Brief Bits of News and Comments on Men and Women.

Housemaids' School Proposed.

Louisville, Ky.—The people of this section are deeply interested in a bill introduced into the Indiana legislature for the establishment at New Albany of a housemaids' training school for Negro women. A similar bill was introduced two years ago and passed the senate, but did not get through the house, because of lack of attention. The bill just introduced provides an appropriation of \$25,000 for the maintenance of a school.

Some Really Dry States.

Chicago, Ill.—Before anti-liquor enthusiasts about themselves hoarse over the Webb-Kenyon bill let them look up just how many of the "dry" states forbid the shipment of liquor into the state. The Webb-Kenyon bill might be a triumph for the "drys" were there a set of really dry states. But there are only four where there is any provision against shipment in, and these are unimportant states.

The Supreme Court decision grew out of the provision of the West Virginia law, which says that all shipments are forbidden. Individuals may carry in limited quantities for personal use under certain restrictions. Then there is Arizona, where the law provides that all shipments are forbidden for beverage purposes. Wine for sacramental use and alcohol for scientific purposes are excepted. Idaho allows no liquor to be shipped in except alcohol for scientific, mechanical, medicinal and religious purposes. Oregon says that no intoxicating liquors shall be imported into the state for beverage purposes.

Now these four states are the only ones that prohibit the shipment in of liquors. Every other "dry" state is open to the mail order whisky game just the same as before the Supreme Court upheld the Webb-Kenyon law.

We find in this fact the reason why the consumption of whisky and other liquors has not decreased with the spread of anti-saloon laws. We find, for instance, that the well-known prohibition states of Maine, Kansas, Colorado, Arkansas, Iowa, Michigan, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Tennessee place absolutely no restriction on the shipment in of whisky, beer or wine in any quantities for individual use. Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina and South Carolina, Washington and Virginia place a limit on the amount that may lawfully be received, but the limit is more than sufficiently liberal, as it provides for enough assorted liquor to keep any reasonable individual afloat.

A. R. Martin.

Influx of Negroes Noted in New York.

New York, N. Y.—New York's Negro problem is becoming increasingly difficult, according to speakers at the first luncheon held by the business men's meetings. William J. Doherty, deputy commissioner of charities, said that 150,000 southern Negroes had come north since war time prosperity came into evidence. They were lured by high

wages and plenty of work, but when they got here they found they were not acclimated, educated or experienced enough to care for themselves. Their emigration from the south gave the southerners a problem, but eventually, he said, southern employers will have to meet the high wages offered in the north. George Foster Peabody said that when the south realized that the Negro laborers were flocking north productive conditions there would improve and the Negroes would stay there.

MR. AND MRS. SANDY W. TRICE STILL CONTINUE TO RECEIVE PRESENTS IN HONOR OF THEIR TWENTIETH WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

As further evidence that Mr. and Mrs. Sandy W. Trice, 6438 Eberhart avenue, are held in the highest esteem by a large circle of friends, they are continuing to receive presents in honor of their twentieth wedding anniversary. So far this week the additional presents received by them follow:

Mr. W. R. Ferguson, fine hand-painted vase; Mr. and Mrs. Winston, imported china butter dish; Mrs. E. W. Chandler, hand-painted fruit plate; turquoise and diamond set ring, presented to Mrs. Trice by Mr. Trice.

Last week in turning over to us the names of the donors of the many presents, the following names and presents were omitted:

Beautiful electric piano lamp, by Rev. and Mrs. W. D. Cook, Rev. and Mrs. R. E. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Watkins, Mr. James A. Mondy, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Hicks, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Hall, Mr. Adam Horn, Mrs. Mary Parks, Mrs. Susie Jefferson, Mrs. Geneva Ayers, Mrs. Mary Davenport, Mrs. Mamie Swann; Progressive Circle of King's Daughters, center piece for table and side board.

The ushers of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, in commemoration of the celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the marriage of "Our chief usher, Sandy W. Trice," we the undersigned ushers of the Illinois Central cheerfully donate for the purchase of a present for Mr. and Mrs. Trice, and that present consisted of a lovely cut glass vase: J. W. Bell, E. G. Jordan, J. W. Hightower, G. W. Trice, Wm. Clifton, Wm. Ferguson, C. P. Johnson, F. E. Bowman, Jesse Waters, J. Henderson, J. S. Taylor, A. Marshall, W. S. Russell, Jas. Robinson, Wyatt Edgerton, Fred Clogstall, Chas. Collins, W. M. Hall, Ben Ferguson, C. Wilkins, Jno. Combs, Jas. Ferguson, O. A. Clement, J. O. Davis, F. Saunders, Samuel White, Geo. Duncan, John Ferguson, Jas. Woodland, D. Giles, Ed. Graves, Jno. Duncan, W. Clark, Saul Shields, H. Maat, Jas. Ferguson, M. D. Roach.

HIGH OR DISTINGUISHED HONORS CONFERRED UPON THE RT. REV. FATHER EDWARD A. KELLY.

The Rt. Rev. Mons. Edward A. Kelly, pastor of St. Anne's Roman Catholic church, West Garfield boulevard and Wentworth avenue, is one of the most widely known clergymen of Chicago and one of the priests chosen by Pope Benedict on recommendation of Archbishop G. W. Mundelein for the rank of monsignor. He will be invested Sunday morning, April 22, at St. Anne's.

Mons. Kelly is known outside of the circles of his own church by reason of his chaplaincy of the Seventh regiment, Illinois National Guard, until a year ago, when on account of ill health, he was not able to accompany the troops to the Mexican border and resigned his position. He showed his love for the service by making strenuous efforts, going to Springfield for the purpose with his regiment, and resigned only when it became imperative for him to do so. In the Spanish-American war he went with the regiment to Fort Alger and Fort Meade and hoped to get into the actual conflict, but the war closed in triumph before he had the chance and he returned with the regiment.

He was born in Chicago and was educated in the Chicago public schools. For his higher education he attended St. Mary's, Baltimore, and last November, on the 125th anniversary of the founding of the seminary, was made president of its alumni association.

FIRST COLORED SHERIFF.

Noank, Conn., April 12 (Special)—First colored citizen so honored in the history of the quaint old town.

Through the mastery influence of Capt. Frank Meader, superintendent of the Robert Palmers Ship and Marine Ry Co., of Noank and the Roas champion along industrial lines, Mr. N. Z. Crawford, recently of Brooklyn, N. Y., but a native of Charlestown, S. C., was made a deputy sheriff of Noank on last Monday. Not only is he receiving the congratulations of his fellow workmen, but the entire official staff stood at attention while he took oath.

Mrs. E. Lawrence Smith and Mrs. Lizzie Wilson, who have been the house guests of Mr. and Mrs. Sandy W. Trice, 6438 Eberhart avenue, for the past two weeks, have returned to their respective homes, Chatham and Windsor, Canada.



FRANK L. HAMILTON

Ex-president of the Appomattox Club, the present president of the Old Folks' Home, who is dangerously ill at St. Luke's Hospital. He is under the medical care of Dr. Daniel H. Williams.

His First Golf Play.

H. Chandler Egan's first golf was played on a three hole course in a pasture back of his father's house, at Highland Park, Ill. The former champion and his brother laid out the links, then invited their cousin, Walter, to teach them the game. The latter teeing up a ball on the first, hit it straight down to the broomstick which served as a flag pole. The ball bounced along the uneven green and disappeared in the hole. Turning to his astonished gallery, he remarked:

"There, you see, it is very simple. That is the way you do it."

Chandler Egan tried, but didn't succeed, and although he won the amateur title twice, he claims he was never able to equal the wonderful drive his cousin made that day.—Golfers' Magazine.

Eyes of Rubber.

Artificial eyes of rubber are taking the place of the old style glass optic in Europe. The rubber eyes have the advantage of being unbreakable, and as they are of pneumatic construction they maintain an elastic contact between the eyelids and the back of the orbital cavity.

To make the new rubber product a cast formed of liquid plaster is made of the orbital cavity, and from this is constructed an eyeball, the face being of vulcanite. The front and back parts are made of soft rubber, there being a space between the two parts which is occupied by air, making the eyes pneumatic.—Popular Science Monthly.

A Motorcar Race in 1895.

In 1895 a few enthusiastic "horseless carriage" manufacturers decided that the time was ripe for a race. As we look back at it now the contest was a mechanical jest. The vehicles started bravely and then stopped lamely while their drivers made repairs. One inventor followed his mechanical wonder with a team of horses. The winner of the race had averaged the mad speed of seven and one-half miles an hour. His engine, carefully tested after the feverish contest was over, was found to develop an amazing four horsepower.—Waldemar Kaempffert in Harper's Magazine.

Football and Matrimony.

"Well, I wish him luck," said Mr. Jones after reading in the paper an account of the wedding of a popular member of a college football team. "But," he added in a ruminating tone, "marriage is very much like football." "Don't talk so ridiculous!" snapped Mrs. Jones. "How can you compare football to marriage?"

"Why," replied Jones, "it looks so easy to those who haven't tried it."

Should Dissemble.

"You claim to have loved and lost." "Yes." "Yet you go around with a perpetual grin on your face. When you have loved and lost, deference to the lady makes it proper not to appear to be too cheerful a loser."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Ellis Island.

In the prehistoric days of the American continent the Indians called what is now Ellis island, the immigrant station in New York harbor, Kioshik, which in English meant Gull island. The tribes thereabout had some strange traditions about it.

Around the Circle.

"In my time," declared grandma, "girls were more modest." "I know," said the flippant girl. "It was a bad once. We may get back to it."—Life.

Nothing can be lasting when reason does not rule.—Quintus Curtius Rufus.

Length of Our Wars.

The first American war, that of the Revolution, dated from April 19, 1775, to April 11, 1783, a period of eight years; the northwestern Indian wars, from Sept. 19, 1790, to Aug. 3, 1796; the war with France, from July 9, 1798, to Sept. 30, 1800; the war with Tripoli, from June 10, 1801, to June 4, 1805; the Creek Indian war, from July 27, 1813, to Aug. 9, 1814; the war of 1812 with Great Britain, from June 18, 1812, to Feb. 17, 1815; the Seminole Indian war, from Nov. 20, 1817, to Oct. 21, 1818; the Black Hawk Indian war, from April 21, 1831, to Sept. 30, 1832; the Cherokee disturbance or removal, from 1836 to 1837; Creek Indian war or disturbance, from May 5, 1836, to Sept. 30, 1837; the Florida Indian war, from Dec. 23, 1835, to Aug. 14, 1848; Arostock disturbance, 1836 to 1839; the war with Mexico, April 24, 1848, to July 4, 1848; the Apache, Navajo and Utah war, from 1849 to 1855; the Seminole war, from 1856 to 1858; the war between the states, from 1861 to 1865; the Spanish-American war, April 21, 1898, to Aug. 12, 1898, and the Philippine insurrection, from 1899 to 1900.

The British Manicure Lady.

"In English barber shops you do not have to pay for mirrors, elaborately tiled floors and a manicure girl," writes Homer Croly in Everybody's. "Over there a manicurist is considered the last vocable in the way of smartness. The manicure girl hasn't the run of the shop there as she has here. She has a little cage down in one corner, where she is bottled up as if she were a rare liquid. When a man wants to have any light housework done on his hands he thrusts one of them through the bars, while the proprietor hurries up with a newspaper for him to read. In America we would be insulted if the owner of the shop put something into our hands to read while the manicure girl was working on us. In England the art of jollying the manicurist is unknown."

Room For Thrift.

The American Society For Thrift is sounding a warning that should not go unheeded. The statistics it has gathered indicate how reckless we are with our money and how little we lay up for a rainy day. We are pre-eminently a nation of spenders who believe in living while we live.

Statistics show that ninety-five of every hundred Americans who reach the age of sixty are dependent upon their daily earnings or on others for support. The total, of course, includes wives, mothers and daughters who had not tried nor expected to accumulate a competency. But after they are eliminated the percentage of workers who have a nest egg at sixty is very small even if that is generally considered too young for retirement.

Woman and Electricity.

When a woman is sulky and will not speak—exciter.

If she gets too excited—controller.

If she talks too long—interrupter.

If her way of thinking is not your converter.

If she is willing to meet you half-way—meter.

If she will meet you all the way—re-celver.

If she wants to go farther—conductor.

If she would go still farther—dispatcher.

If she wants chocolate-feeder—Ex-change.

Stamp Taxes.

Taxation through the use of stamps is nearly 300 years old. The states general of the Netherlands offered a reward for the invention of a new tax, and some person in 1624 suggested that stamps be required on legal documents. England first used stamp taxes in 1694. The United States in 1797.—New York Sun.